

VOL - 2**Khilafat-e-Rashida****1-Khalifa Abu Bakr RA.****2-Khalifa Umar RA.****3-Khalifa Usman RA.****4-Khalifa Ali RA.**

KHULAFAT RASHIDEEN

1-Abu Bakr Siddiq RA - 63 yrs.

R.Awal 11H-J.Sani 13H = 2 yrs. 3 months.

632 - 634 AD.

Race:-Abu Bakr bin Usman (Abu Qahafa) bin Amir bin Amar bin Ka'ab bin Sa'ad bin Taim bin Murra (7th.generation of Prophet SA)

bin Kaab bin Loui bin Ghalib bin Quraish (Fahar) to Adnan = 10 generations

Adnan to Qedar = 37 generations

Qedar to Ismaeel =

2-Umar Farooq RA - 63 yrs.

J.Sani 13H-Zilhaj 23H = 10 yrs. 6 months.

634 - 644 AD.

Race:-Umar bin Khattab bin Nufail bin Abdul Uzza bin Rabah bin Abdullah bin Qarat bin Razah bin Adi bin Ka'ab (8th.generation of Prophet SA) bin Loui bin Ghalib bin Quraish (Fahar) to Adnan = 10 generations

Adnan to Qedar = 37 generations

Qedar to Ismaeel =

3-Usman Ghani RA - 80 yrs

Zilhaj 23H-Zilhaj 35H = 12 yrs.

644 - 656 AD.

Usman bin Affan bin Abul Aas bin Umaiyah bin Abde Shams bin Abde Munaf (4th.generation of Prophet SA) bin Qassa bin Kalab bin Murra bin Ka'ab bin Loui bin Ghalib bin Quraish (Fahar) to Adnan = 10 generations

Adnan to Qedar = 37 generations

Qedar to Ismaeel =

4-Ali Murtaza RA - 63 yrs.

Zilhaj 35H-Rmzn. 40H = 4 yrs. 9 months.

656 - 661 AD.

Race:-Ali bin Abu Talib bin Abdul Muttalib (2nd.generation of Prophet SA) bin Hashim bin Abde Munaf bin Qassa bin Kalab bin Murra bin Ka'ab bin Loui bin Ghalib bin Quraish (Fahar) to Adnan = 10 generations

Adnan to Qedar = 37 generations

Qedar to Ismaeel =

5-Hassan bin Ali RA - 47 yrs.

40H-41H = 1 yr.

661 - 662 AD.

1-KHALIFA ABU BAKAR R.A.

Title- "Siddiq" given by Prophet SA.

Birth- 573 AD in Makkah.

Death- 23 Aug. 634 AD in Madina.

Age=63 yrs.

His race with Prophet SA.meets at 7th ancestry i.e. Murra.

1st. Muslim to accept Islam, in 610 AD.

Qualities

Friend of Prophet SA before Islam.

Wazeer of Prophet SA in Islam.

Lying beside Prophet SA after death.

Father-in-law of Prophet SA.

The only one to migrate with Prophet SA to Madina.

Never separated from Prophet SA.

Having best qualities, and best man on the earth after Prophets.

Well known for justice, piety & simplicity

Kh.- R. Awal 11H. To J. Sani 13H.=2year & 3months.

June 632 - Aug.634 AD.

On Hijaz, Nejd & Yemen**Expedition of Sham & Iraq.**

R. Awal 11H- Sent the army of Usama bin Zayd RA prepared by Prophet SA. Army came back victorious.

Prepared 11 armies under following commanders:-

1-Khalid bin Waleed RA.

2-Ikrama bin Abi Jahal RA.

3-Sharjeel bin Hasna RA.

4-Muhajir bin Abi Umayya RA.

5-Huzaifa bin Muhasan RA.

6-Urfija bin Harsma RA.

7-Suwaid bin Muqrin RA.

8-Ula bin Hazrami RA.

9-Taraifa bin Hajiz RA.

10-Amar bin Aas RA.

11-Khalid bin Saeed RA.

False prophet Taleeha's repentance

Khalid bin Waleed was sent towards Taleeha who claimed for prophethood, defeated him. He escaped and later on returned to Islam.

Murder of Malik bin Nuwaira

Malik bin Nuwaira apostatized and a woman Saja claimed for prophethood. Khalid bin Waleed RA.attacked on them and killed Malik while Saja escaped to Yamama. Abu Bakar RA. ordered to kill the soldiers of Bani Hanifa, but Khalid RA.already gave them piece so they were freed and later all of them accepted Islam.

Murder of Musailma Kazzab(liar)

Ikrama RA. attacked on Musailma without waiting for Sharjeel RA.so he could not succeed. Later on Khalid bin Waleed RA.attacked on Musailma and after fierce fight got victory. Wahshi RA.

killed Musailma which became expiation for the sin of killing Hamza RA.

Murder of Aswad Ansi

The leader of muslim Iranian army Feroz killed Aswad with the help of his wife. Qays bin Abd Yaghus & Amar bin Madi Karab Zubairi apostatized and captured Sana-Yaman. Ikrama RA.and Muhajir bin Abi Umayya attacked and captured Sana again. Qays & Amar bin Madi Karab were arrested. Later on they repented and became true muslims.

Revolt in Bahrain

After death of Prophet SA. People of Bahrain apostatized. Hatam, Samama & Qays revolted in Bahrain. Abu Bakar RA. sent Ula Hadhrami RA. Muslim army attacked on them, killed and arrested them. Hatam was also killed. Some of the army escaped to Darayn Island. Muslim army jumped in the sea crossed the sea on horses reached the island and killed of them.

Persian Empire

Iran, Iraq & Afghanistan.

Persian Emperor's were called **Kisra**.

Roman Empire

After the Universal Greece Empire Alexander the Great in Europe, the second world wide Empire was the Great Roman Empire.

The Roman Emperor's were called **Qaisar(Scissors)**.

395 AD - the Great Roman Empire was split into two Empire. Eastern & Western Roman Empire. The capital of Eastern was Constantinople and of Western remained the city Rome of Italy. The western Roman Empire was distributed into small states due to continuous attack of Russia, but the Eastern Roman Empire went on spreading till it included Europe, Turkey, Egypt & Sham.

610AD to 641AD - Hercules was the Emperor of Roman Empire. In the beginning Jerusalem(Baitul Muqaddas) was also under his control.

604AD - Persian's destroyed completely Baitul Muqaddas.

616AD - Persian's captured Iskandria(Alexandria).

628AD - After piece treaty Alexandra and Jerusalem came back to Roman Empire.

Expedition of Iraq

Abu Bakar RA. ordered Khalid RA. to attack on Iraq from Persian Gulf side and ordered Ayaz bin Ghanam to attack from Northern Iraq.

1-Battle of Kazima:-

Muslim Commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Persian Commander- Hurmuz.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Khalid RA. challenged for duel. Hurmuz came to fight. Khalid RA. killed him. Persian army ran away.

2-Battle of Suny:-

Muslim commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Persian Commander- Qarin.

Result- Victory

Detail- Qarin challenged for duel. A young muslim came out and killed him. Muslims killed many of the Persian army. Many of them drowned in the canal and some flew away by boats.

3-Battle of Walja:-

Muslim Commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Persian Commander- Andarzgar.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Both army fought boldly. Andarzgar was killed. Persian were defeated badly.

4-Battle of Alees:-

Muslim Commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Persian Commander- Japan.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Khalid RA. challenged for duel. A leader of Bani Bakar came out and was killed. Persian's fought bravely but before sunset they flew away, and thousands were killed.

5-Victory of Hayra:-

Muslim Commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Arab Chiefs-

Result- Victory.

Detail- Hayra was the Capital Iraqi Arab Chiefs, when Khalid RA. reached there they ran away. Khalid RA. siezed their Castles and announced for acceptance of Islam but they refused. They agreed to pay 190,000 dirham tax/yr.

6-Victory of Anbar:-

Muslim Commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Persian Commander- Sherzad.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Sherzad agreed to pay tax.

7- Victory of Ainut Tamar:-

Muslim Commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Persian Commander- Bahram.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Bahram kept the Arab tribes in front to fight. Khalid RA. arrested the Arab Chiefs. The Arab tribes flew away, seeing this the persians also ran away. Muslims captured the fort, and killed the arabs.

8- Victory of Dumatul Jundal:-

Muslim Commander- Ayaz bin Ghanam/Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Arab Commander- Akeedar bin Abdul Malik/Judi.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Due to the huge Persian army and Arab tribe Ayaz bin Ghanam RA. asked help from Khalid RA. Khalid RA. advanced towards Dumatul Jundal. Akeedar ran away and Judi was defeated. Muslims captured the fort, arrested Akeedar and assassinated him for the revolt.

9-Haseed & Khanafus:-

Khalid RA. came back to Hayra and sent 2 brigade to Haseed & Khanafus who defeated the Persian/Arabs.

10-Madeeh:-

Khalid RA. defeated the arabs

11-Battle of Feraz:- 15 ziqad 12H.

The Roman, Persian & Arab army jointly crossed river Farat(Euphrates) to attack on muslim army. Both army fought bravely and fiercely. Khalid RA. Was victorious.

Expedition of Shaam

13H- Abu Bakar RA. sent 4 armies:-

-Abu Ubaida bin Jarrah RA. to Hims.

Roman General- Qiqar bin Nastut with 60,000 army.

-Amar bin Aas RA. to Palastine.

Roman General- Tazaruq with 90,000 army.

-Yazeed bin Abu Sufyan RA. to Damascus.

Roman General- Jareer with 50,000 army.

-Sharjeel bin Hasna RA. to Jordan.

Roman General- Daraqas with 40,000 army.

Abu Bakar RA. Sent the army with remarkable advises.

The Roman army was in large number therefore they asked help from Abu Bakar RA.

Abu Bakar RA. ordered Khalid RA. to join the expedition of Shaam.

1-Battle of Yarmuk:-

On reaching Yarmuk all the 4 army joined together

Muslim Commander- Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Muslim army- 36,000

Roman army- 240,000

Muslims martyred- 3,000

Romans killed- more than 120,000

Detail- Khalid RA. Formed 40 Brigade of his army. Each Brigade of 1,000 army headed by a General. All the Generals were under the command of Central, Right wing, Left wing commander.

Abu Ubaida bin Jarrah RA. - Central army

Amar bin Aas RA. - Right wing army.

Yazeed bin Abi Sufyan RA. - Left wing army.

Abu Sufyan RA. - Proclaimer. He was moving around motivating the army by giving speech.

Khalid RA. and muslims fought so bravely that the Romans flew away but there was no way out, so about 120,000 were drowned in river, plus those killed by sword.

During this battle Abu Bakar RA. expired and Umar RA. became the Khalifa called Ameerul momineen.

Umar RA. made Abu Ubaida bin Jarrah RA. the commander instead of Khalid RA. but advised to fight with consultation of Khalid RA. He immediately handed over the power happily and fought bravely as before.

Governors of Abu Bakar RA.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Places</u>
Utab bin Usaid	Macca
Usman bin Abil Aas	Taif
Muhajir bin Abi Umayya	Sana
Ziyad bin Lubaid	Hazr Maut
Abu Moosa Ashari	Zubaid
Moaz bin Jabal	Jund
Abdullah bin Saur	Jarsh
Ula bin Hadhrami	Bahrain
Jareer bin Abdullah	Najran

The battle of Iraq & Shaam was in progress.

2-Khalifa Umar Farooq RA.**Kh-J. Sani 13H to 1st. Muharram 24H.= 10 yrs. 6 months.****634 - 644 AD.****Title- "Farooq" given by Prophet SA.****First one to be titled-Ameerul Momineen****Age=63 yrs.****Muslim- 40th. Muslim.****Qualities****Father-in-law of Prophet SA.****Wazeer of Prophet SA.****The bravest and awful Sahabi.***Having best qualities, and best man on earth after Abu Bakr RA.**Well known for justice, piety & simplicity**Harmzan the great Persian General said, "I have been in the court of great kings but I never feared as I fear Umar RA".***Martyred on 1st. Muharram 24H.****Khilafat on Hijaz, Nejd, Yemen, Shaam, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Iran & Makran.****His race meets with Prophet SA at 8th ancestry i.e. Kaab.****-Prophet SA made special request to Allah for acceptance of Islam of Umar RA****-Accepted Islam on 6 N. 40th muslim. Till now acceptance of Islam was hidingly but****-Umar RA accepted Islam openly. On his Islam muslims in Dare Arqam exclaime with joy Allahu Akbar which was heard throughout Macca.****-After his Islam muslims started praying in Haram.****-His opinion for azan was accepted by Prophet SA****-Several of his opinion was supported by Quran.****-Umar RA migrated to Madina openly challenging the leaders of Quraish. No one dared to stop him.****-From Ghazwa Badar to Ghazwa Tabuk he fought beside Prophet SA.****-Umar RA was the first one to make Bait on the hands of Abu Bakar RA for caliphhood.****-On Umar RA suggestion Quran was compiled.****VICTORIES OF PERSIA****Victory of Iraq****Persian Emperor- Buran Dakht.****Commander in Chief- Rustam.****Battle of Namariq:- 13H.(634AD).****Muslim Commander- Musana bin Harisa.****Persian Commander- Narsi & Japan.****Result- Victory****Detail- Both army fought bravely and muslims got victory.****Battle of Kaskar:- 13H.(634AD).****Muslim Commander- Abu Ubayd Saqfi.****Persian Commander- Narsi.****Result- Victory****Detail- Irani army fought bravely but was defeated.***Chiefs of different tribes brought nice food for Saqfi, but he refused and said Saqfi will eat that which all the army will eat.***Battle of Marwaha:- 13H.(634AD).****Muslim Commander- Abu Ubayd****Persian Commander- Bahiman****Muslims martyred- 6,000**

Result- Muslims were defeated.

Detail- Both the army camped at Marwaha near Kufa at the bank of river Farat (Euphrates) Bahiman brought a huge army of elephants. Arabic horses were terrified. Abu Ubayd and his army jumped from their horses and fought bravely and killed hundreds of elephant riders and cut the trunks of elephant but a joint elephant killed Abu Ubayd and he was martyred. Muslim army was defeated. Out of 9,000 6,000 muslims were martyred. Hundreds of Sahabi were martyred.

Battle of Baweb:- Ramzan 14H.(635AD)

Muslim Commander- Musanna

Persian commander- Mehran

Muslims- Few thousands

Persians- About 2 lacs

Persians killed- Above 1 lac

Result- Victory.

Detail- Both the army fought at Baweb near Kufa at the bank of river Farat. Mehran was killed by a young man of Tughlab tribe and above 1 lac Persian killed. Muslims got victory. The skeleton of Persians were lying for several months.

Musana RA was later on martyred due to the wounds in the battle.

Battle of Qaadsia:- Muharram 15H.(636AD).

Muslim Commander- Saad bin Waqas RA.

Muslim Army- 30,000. Badri sahabi=70, Bayte Rizwan sahabi=300, Fatteh Macca sahabi=300, Children of sahabi=700.

Muslims martyred-

Persian Commander- Rustam.

Persian Army- 60,000

Persian killed-

Result- Victory

Detail- Umar RA prepared a strong army and gave commands of different positions to Talha, Zubair, Abdur Rahman bin Auf etc.

Saad bin Waqas RA camped at Qadsia, 39 miles before Kufa and as per order of Umar RA

Sent a delegate of 14 tribe leaders to Yazdgard the Kisra of Persia.

First Noman bin Muqrin RA leader of the delegate gave dawat to Kisra, and then Mugheera bin zarara RA. We have come to take out the people from the worship of man to the worship of one GOD and to take out from the cruelty of false religion to the justice of Islam and to take out from the narrowness of this world to the wideness of this world and hereafter.

Saad bin Waqas RA then sent delegate to Rustam. Rebai bin Amir RA gave dawat to Rustam and then Mugheera bin Shoba gave dawat to accept Islam or pay tax if not then sword will decide.

The wazeer cut joke about his sword. He took out his sword and in one stroke cut the persian shield into two pieces. Persians were too much impressed.

Once Saad RA sent Taleeha RA for spying in the Persian army. He saw a very costly horse. He cut the rope and tied the horse with his horse. Meantime the army was alert and a Persian army officer who was famous for being enough for 1,000 army followed Taleeha RA and attacked him. Taleeha RA changed his position due to which the Persian fell down from his horse, Taleeha RA at once killed him by his spear and also killed a cavalry man and arrested another. He escaped safely out from 60,000 army.

Start of fight

Saad RA had sciatic pain so he was guiding the army sitting in the domb of an old palace.

1st day called Armas:- 5,000 muslims martyred.

A giant persian came out and challenged duel, Amar bin Maadi Karab RA came out lifted him up on his hand and striked on the ground and cut off his head.

1st fight was without result because of huge elephant army. 500 muslims of Banu Asad were crushed under the foot elephants.

2nd day called Aghwas:- 2,000 muslims martyred. 10,000 persians killed.

An army support of 6,000 came from Sham sent by Abu Ubaida RA.

Qeqa RA came out and challenged the persian army for duel. A persian fighter Behman came out but was killed. Several other fighters were killed.

Qeqa RA covered the camels with black tent. This was so terrifying that the persian horses started running back. The prince of Seestan Shahar Braz & Hamdani were also killed.

Abu Mohajan Saqfi RA who was imprisoned and tied with chain by Saad RA in punishment of drinking wine, saw the muslims in danger so he requested the wife of Saad RA to free him and he will return back after th fight. She freed him and he attacked so bravely that the entire army, even Saad RA was surprised. At the end of day Abu Muhajan RA came back and tied himself. Salma RA narrated the whole story to Saad RA. He freed him. Abu Muhajan RA also promised not to drink wine again. This day also no result. 4 sons of Khansa RA and 2,000 muslims were martyred, while 10,000 persians were killed.

3rd day called Amwas:- 6,000 muslims martyred. Rustam & 50,000 persians killed.

A persian wrestler challenged for duel, he was so giant looking that muslims hesitated, but he was killed by a common soldier. Maadi Karab RA attacked the persian elephants and was wounded badly, still when he caught hold the tail of a horse, it could not move. The persian rider ran away. Maadi Karab RA rode his horse.

Saad RA called Qiqq, Asim, Humail & Rubail RA for the important attack of killing two huge elephants Abyad & Ajrab. Qeqa & Asim RA attacked by spear on the eyes of Abyad and then

Qeqa RA cut off the trunk. Humail & Rubail RA did the same to Ajrab. The black cloud of elephants ran away killing their own army. Persians one troop was completely covered with iron armour. The muslim tribe leaders attacked powerfully and destroyed the whole troop.

Qeqa, Qais, Ashas, Maadi Karab, Ibne Zilbardeen and all leaders of tribe attacked so bravely and powerfully that they reached Rustam. Rustam also fought bravely but when he was wounded badly he ran away and dived in the running water canal. A muslim soldier Bilal followed Rustam, killed him jumped on the throne and announced loudly.

Entire persian army started running away. About 50,000 persians were killed but Harmzan, Ahwaz & Qarin the persian commanders escaped. 6,000 muslims were martyred. Saad RA reported the victory to Umar RA.

Persians collected at Babul. When Saad RA reached Babul all persian leaders fled away.

Victory of Kusi:- Commander Shaharyar & thousands of persians were killed.

Saad RA camped at Babul and sent Zohra RA to Kusi, on the way at Bars he defeated Hurmuz. Feroz ran away to Nahawand, and Hurmuz to Ahwaz and the rest to Madain. Then he reached Kusi where Shaharyar was the persian commander. Shaharyar himself challenged for the bravest muslim. Zohra RA said I wanted to fight but because of your challenge I will send my slave Nayl or Nabil to you. Nayl killed Shaharyar.

Kusi is a historical place where Namrud imprisoned Ibraheem AS.

Victory of Bahar Sher:- Commander Shahar Bazar was killed and army escaped to

Madain.

Bahar Sher was the city where special army and a tamed lion of the emperor was living.

The lion suddenly attacked, but Commander Hashim RA by one stroke killed the lion. Saad RA kissed his forehead. After 2 months siege Commander Shahar Bazar was killed and persian army ran away to Madain. The citizens made peace.

Victory of Madain:-

The persian army destroyed the bridge on river Dajla. Saad RA and his army crossed the river on horse back seeing this persian army with fear shouted "Jin is coming" and fled away. The Persian Emperor leaving his capital fled away to Halwan. The capital Madain was captured and

the Islamic flag was flown on the White Palace. The throne of Kisra was made member and Juma prayer was offered. After 2 days all the precious jewelries and treasures of the kingdom was collected in which swords, daggers, armours etc. of all previous kings, Khaqan China, Raja Dahir, Scissor of Rome, Siaosh, Bahram were collected. The crown of Nausherwan royal dresses, a golden horse with silver saddle decorated with ruby and emerald jewels. A silver camel with golden saddle. The rider of the camel was decorated with jewels. In the royal court a green carpet was laid to enjoy the weather of spring, it was a very precious carpet made of silver the grass was of emerald (zamurrad), the trees were of gold and silver, the leaves & flowers of silk (hareer), the fruits of jewels. The curiosities, wonderful things and 1/5 of the treasures were sent to Madina and the rest were distributed. Umar RA distributed all the treasures even the precious carpet named "Bahaar"(spring) was cut into piecess and (Khizan) autumn came on it. Umar RA and Saad RA both accepted the honesty & piety of the soldiers who brought them without hiding anything, and thanked Allah.

Battle of Jalula:- Safar 16H.(637AD).

Muslim Commander- Hashim bin Utba RA.

" **Army-** 12,000

Persian Commander- Mehran Raazi.

" **Army-** 200,000

" **killed-** 100,000

Result- Victory

Detail- Muslims surrounded the city. Persians made 80 attacks but all the time retreated. In the last attack, after fierce fighting Persians were defeated badly, 100,000 were killed and 30 million valued booty was collected. When it reached Umar RA he wept and said wherever wealth comes jealousy & hatred come together.

When king Yazdgard came to know about the defeat he escaped to Rai.

Battle of Halwan:-

Muslim Commander- Qeqa RA.

Persian Commander- Khusru.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Qeqa RA reached Qasre Shirin. Khusru attacked but was defeated and escaped.

Entire Iraq was captured.

End of Victory of Iraq.

Kufa and Basra two big cities were constructed by the order of Umar RA.

Victory of Iran

Attack from Bahrain to Persia

Muslim commander- Ala Al Hadhrami RA.

Detail- Ala al Hadhrami RA a brave muslim commander seeing the victory by Saad RA attacked on Persia without consultation by Umar RA by naval fleet. He fought bravely but was surrounded by Persians at Taoos. Umar RA became angry and asked Utba RA Ameer Basra to help the muslims. He sent 12,000 army in the command of Abu Sabra. He attacked on persians and brought back safely the army of Ala Al Hadhrami.

Victory of Khuzistan

Battle of Hazeera :- 16H.(637AD).

Muslim Commander- Ayaz bin Ghanam RA.

" **Army-** 5,000

Result- Victory.

Detail- Saad RA sent Ayaz bin Ghanam RA with 5,000 army and in few days captured Hazeera.

Battle of Ramhurmuz:- 17H.(638AD).

Muslim Commander- Noman bin Muqrin RA.

" **Army-** 30,000

Persian Commander- Harmzan the king of Ahwaz/Khozistan.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Harmzan was defeated. He flew away.

Battle of Shostar/Tustar:- 17H.(638AD).

Muslim Commander- Abu Musa RA.

Persian Commander- Harmzan

Result- Victory

Detail- Harmzan fought bravely but was arrested and sent to Madina alongwith Anas RA.

Harmzan in the court of Umar RA:-

Umar RA wanted to assassinate Harmzan because he killed 2 big generals of muslim army.

Harmzan said when god was with us you people were our slave, now god is with you people

so we are your slave.

Harmzan said till I drink you will not kill me. Umar RA accepted it.

Harmzan threw the water and said, as per promise you cannot kill me.

Umar RA was surprised and said you have deceived me.

Harmzan recited kalima and said; I entered into Islam earlier but I wanted to show that I didn't accepted Islam with the fear of sword.

Victory of Nehavend - 20H.(641AD).

Muslim Commander-Noman bin Muqrin RA.

Muslim Army - 30,000

Muslim martyred-

Persian Commander-Marwan Shah.

Persian Army - 150,000

Persian killed - 100,000

Result - Victory

Detail - Umar RA ordered to take 30,000 army from to Nahawand and rest of the army in Persia to stop Persian army from going to help Nahawand army.

In the muslim army big sahabi were participating like Huzaifa bin Yaman, Abdullah bin Umar, Jareer Bajilli, Mogheera bin Shoba, Amar bin Maadi Karab, Naeem bin Muqrin, Qeqa RA.

The muslims fought bravely, Noman RA horse slipped and he was martyred, but his brother Naeem bin Muqrin RA atonce wore his cloak and amama took the flag so that nobody may know about hi death. The muslims fought bravely, killed about 100,000 of persians and won the battle. This was the victory over all the victories.

In this victory Feroze Lulu the muderer of Umar RA was also arrested.

Huzaifa RA sent the booty and news of victory to Umar RA. He thanked Allah and wept too much on the death of Noman RA.

Victory of Isphahan - 21H.(642AD).

Muslim Commander- Abdullah bin Atban.

Persian Commander- Fazusqan

Result - Victory

Detail - Abdullah fought a duel killed the persian commander Ispizan, got victory.

Abdullah advanced reached the capital. Fazusfan the Chief challanged to fight and decide no

need of killing the army. Abdullah agreed. Fazusfan made a full attack but Abdullah

defeenced so tactfully that he praised and surrendered to pay tax. Abdullah agreed, and

Isphahan was captured.

Victory of Hamdan - 21H.(642AD).

Muslim Commander- Noman bin Muqrin RA.

Muslim army - 12,000

Persian Commander- Wailum

Result- Victory.

Detail- After fierce fighting persians surrendered. Naeem RA advanced captured Rai & Qamus. Like this entire Iran was captured.

Victory of Khurasan- 22H.(643AD).

Muslim commander- Ahnaf bin Qais RA.

Persian Emperor- Yazd Gard.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Ahnaf RA advanced in Khurasan towards Marv Shahjahan where Yazd Gard was preparing

a huge army to fight with muslims. On the way Ahnaf RA captured Hirat. Yazdgard flew away to Marv Rud. Ahnaf captured Marv Shahjahan and advanced. Yazdgard flew away to

Balkh. Ahnaf RA captured Marv Rud and advanced to Balkh. Meanwhile help came from Kufa

Yazdgard fought bravely but was defeated and ran away to the Kingdom of Khaqan Turkistan.

Now again Yazdgard with Khaqan attacked with huge army.

Yazdgard reached Marv Shahjahan and Khaqan reached Marv Rud. Ahnaf RA killed three of

the brave commanders of Khaqan, so he returned back saying why to fight for others.

When

Yazdgard came to know about the retreat of Khaqan he was disappointed and took shelter

empty handed in the Kingdom of Khaqan of China till the end of Umar caliphhood.

Umar RA collected the people and said; the persians kingdom has perished today, now they

cannot harm muslims anymore. But if you will not remain on justice Allah will snatch away

the caliphhood from you and handover to others.

Victory of Tabaristan - 22H.(643AD).

Muslim Commander- Suwaid bin Muqrin RA.

Chief of Tibristan

Result - Victory.

Detail- Suwaid bin Muqrin RA. Captured Tibristan. The Chief agreed to paytax.

Victory of Azar bai jan - 22H.(643AD).

Muslim commander- Bakeer & Utba.

Enemy Commander- Isfandyar(Brother of Rustam)

Result- Victory.

Detail- Isfandyar was defeated and agreed to pay tax.

Victory of Baab - 22H.(634AD).

Muslim commander- Suraqa bin Amar & Bakeer RA.

Enemy commander- Shahar Baraz.

Result- Victory.

Detail- A city on the border of Iran, Armeenian and Russia.

Suraqa & Bakeer reached Baab. The chief Shahar Baraz surrendered.

Suraqa expired and Abdur Rahman became Governor of Baab.

Victory of Armeenian - 22H.(643AD).

RA
Bakeer advanced from Azarbaijan to Armeenian and captured Baida. Caliphhood of Umar ended.

Victory of Persia - 22H. (643AD).

Muslim commander- Hakam

Persian commander- Shahrak

Result- Victory

Detail- Usman bin Abil Aas RA Governor of Bahrain sent his brother Hakam with a great army to cope with the rioters. Hakam captured Tawj and camped there constructed mosques and inhabited Arab tribes. Shahrak attacked fiercely but was defeated and killed. Hakam advanced and captured several countries.

Victory of Kirman - 23H. (644AD).

Muslim commander- Sohail bin Addi RA.

Ruler of Kirman

Result- Victory

Detail- Sohail defeated a great Iranian army killing the Ruler of Kirman and captured the city.

Victory of Sajistan/Seestan - 23H. (644AD).

Muslim commander- Asim bin Unar RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Asim captured Seestan.

Victory of Fusa & Dar Abjard - 23H. (644AD).

Muslim commander- Sarya bin Zaneem Kalabi RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Sarya RA was surrounded by the enemy, when he heard the voice of Umar RA saying "ya Sarya aljabal, aljabal." (Oh Sarya towards the mountain). Sarya took his army in the foot of the mountain and got victory. Once Umar RA during his speech said these words which was heard by Sarya RA.

Victory of Makran - 23H. (644AD).

Muslim commander- Hakam bin Umayr RA.

Enemy- Rulers of Sindh & Baluchistan.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Muslims defeated the enemy badly and they ran away. Hakam wanted to advance in Hind but Umar RA stopped him.

VICTORIES OF SHAAM

Sham had 6 provinces:-

1-Damascus 2-Hims 3-Jordan 4-Palestine 5-Baitul Muqaddas

6-Antakia (Palace of Hercules the Roman Emperor).

Victory of Damascus - Rajab 16H. (637AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubayda bin Jarrah RA.

Roman commander- Nastar bin Nastut.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Muslim army sieged the city on one gate Abu Ubayda RA. 2nd. Door Amar bin Aas RA. 3rd door Khalid bin Waleed RA. 4th door Yazeed bin Abu Sufyan RA. Romans did not dare to come out and fight. One day Khalid RA at night climbed the city wall jumped down killed the guards and opened the door. Muslim army captured the city. Romans surrendered and piece

was signed.

Victory of Fahal - 14 H.(635AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubaida RA. Alongwith Khalid bin Waleed, Amar bin Al Aas, Dharar bin

Aswad & Sharjil bin Hasna RA.

Roman commander- Saqla.

Romans killed- 80,000, leaving plenty of booty.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Muslim army sieged the city. The Romans attacked at night, whole night and whole day fierce fighting continued and at night Saqla the Roman commander was killed the army ran

away, but because they closed their own so they were drowned in water. 80,000 were killed

and left plenty of booty.

Victory of Jordan & Beesan- ziqad 14H.(635AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubayda & Sharjeel RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Abu Ubayda RA kept Moaz bin Jabal RA on Right wing army. Hashim bin Utba RA on Left wing. Saeed bin Zaid RA on Infantry and Khalid RA on Cavalry. Both places captured on the piece treaty of Damascus.

Victory of Hims - 14H.(635AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubayda bin Jarrah RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Khalid RA first attack made the Romans to take shelter inside the city wall. Sharjeel RA alone killed 7 Roman generals and 10 soldiers. The army ran and took shelter in the church

The people of the city stoned and martyred him as he was alone.

Khalid and Abu Ubayda RA sieged the city but it was so strong that they had to play a trick

Muslim army dug caves around the city at night so that the Romans could not see. Next day

muslim army posed to retreat back but they came back at night and hid themselves in the

cave. Next day Romans thought that muslims have gone away, so they opened the gates and started their normal life. Muslims came out of the cave and attacked suddenly and captured the city.

Victory of Qansreen - 15H.(636AD).

Muslim commander- Khalid RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Khalid RA sieged the city and captured on the condition of piece treaty of Damascus.

Victory of Halb - 15H.(636AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubayda RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Abu Ubayda RA sieged the city and captured on the condition of piece treaty of Damascus.

Victory of Antakia - 15 H.(636AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubayda RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Sieged the city and captured on the conditions of Damascus.

An army camp was made due to the army importance of the city.

Victory of Ajnadain - 15H.(636AD).

Muslim commander- Amar bin Aas RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Sieged and captured the city. Advanced onward and captured Ghaza, Sabt, Nablus, Lud, Amwas, Jabeereen, Yafa etc. and advanced towards Baitul Muqaddas.

Battle of Yarmuk- 15H.(636AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubayda RA.

Muslim army - 30,000. 100 Badri sahabi, 1,000 other sahabi RA.

Muslim martyred-

Roman army - 200,000

Roman killed-

Result- Victory

Detail- Abu Ubayda RA called back the entire army from Hims and Damascus to Yarnuk and returned the taxes back to the people. Seeing the justice and moral character of the the jews and christians of the locality was weeping.

First day in Yarmuk a Roman general challenged for duel, Qays RA attacked so powerfully

that the sword cutting the helmet cut his head into two. Roman army was defeated badly by

Khalid RA. Romans requested for piece. Khalid RA while going for piece talk walked in the

court of Bahan the Roman commander and looked towards the fully armoured army as if the lion looks towards the heard of sheep. Bahan respected Khalid RA but did not agree on

the piece conditions.

Next day the Romans came out fully armed and armoured that the muslims were also surprised.

Khalid RA rearranged the army in 36 rows. In the center Abu Ubayda RA. In Right wing Amar bin Aas RA. In Left wing Yazeed bin Abi Sufyan RA.

2 lacs of the Roman army attacked so fiercely that the muslims retreated till the women tents. The women by couplets expressed the shamefulness.

Moaz bin Jabal RA and his son entered into the Roman army and fought with courage due to

which the foot of muslim became firm. The tribe of Azd stood firm like mountain. Umar bin

Tufail leader of the tribe fought bravely till death killing 9 brave generals.

Khalid RA attacked suddenly and tore the rows of Roman army.

Ikrama RA with 400 armies killed thousands of Romans and was martyred.

Jiash bin Qays RA fought so bravely that he didn't felt when his leg was cut.

Amar bin Aas, Sharjeel, Qabas, Saeed Yazeed & Qays RA fought bravely and pushed back

the Roman army till the trench behind the Romans were filled with their dead bodies.

Qaisar(Scissors) the Roman Emperor hearing the defeat flew away to Constantinople.

Umar RA hearing the victory went in prostration to thanks Allah.

The entire area upto Antakia was captured.

Victory of Baitul Muqddas - Rajab 16H.(637AD).

Muslim commander- Amar bin Aas/Khalid bin Waleed/Abu Ubayda bin Jarrah/Yazeed bin Sufyan

Result- Victory

Detail- Amar bin Aas RA sieged Baitul Muqaddas, meanwhile Abu Ubaida, Khalid & Yazeed RA also

reached there after the victory of Sham. Seeing that all the big muslim commanders had reached, the Christians requested for piece on the hands of Umar RA.

Umar RA moved for Baitul Muqaddas and from wherever he passed his awe & dignity spread everywhere. When Umar RA saw the commanders wearing Royal gowns he became

angry, but when they said that we are fully armed from inside then he left them. When Umar RA was asked to change the dress he refused and said we have not been because of dresses but because of Islam. He entered Baitul Muqaddas in his traveling

dress.

The piece treaty was signed by Umar RA. The saints seeing the signs in Umar RA similar to

whatever written in their book handed over the keys to Umar RA.

Umar RA entered Masjide Aqsa and in the Mehrab offered two rikat prayer and in the morning offered Fajar prayer.

Masjid-e-Umar was constructed at Sakhra in which Umar RA himself participated.

Ramla was also captured on same terms and condition.

Umar RA distributed the province of Palastine in two. The capital of one part was Baitul Muqaddas, and Alqama bin Mujarraz was made Governor. The next part capital was Ramla,

and Alqama bin Hakeem was made Governor.

Romans reattack on Hims- 17H.(638AD).

Muslim commander- Abu Ubayda bin Jarrah/Khalid bin Waleed RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Romans attacked with full preparation alongwith the people of Jazeera, but they were defeated and never dared to attack again.

Victory of Jazeera - 17H.(638AD).

Muslim commander- Ayaz bin Ghanam RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Jazeera is the area between river Dajla & Firat.

By the order of Umar RA Saad bin Waqas RA sent Ayaz bin Ghanam RA to cope with the rioters of Jazeera and capture the entire area. He captured the entire area. In West from Badia Sham to the East upto Kurdistan-Armeenia.

Plague of Amwas - 18H.(639)/

Plague spread in Sham, Iraq & Egypt, and about 25,000 muslims were martyred.

Umar Ra travelled towards Sham to take care of the situation but when he reached Sura the chiefs advised him not to go onward. He agreed for return. Abu Ubayda RA said Oh Umar you want to run away from the fate of Allah. Umar Ra said yes I am running away from the fate of Allah towards the fate of Allah. Meanwhile Abdur Rahman bin Auf

RA

came and said I have heard Prophet SA saying "When you hear that epidemic has spread

in

a city then don't go there, and if you are in a city where epidemic has spread then don't

run

away with fear. Umar RA thanked Allah.

bin Very great Sahabi & Tabae were martyred in this disease. Abu Ubayda bin Jarrah, Moaz bin Jabal, and his son, Yazeed bin Abu Sufyan, Haris bin Hisham, Sohail bin Amar, Utba bin Sohail and thousands of Sahabi were martyred. Maaz bin Jabal RA at his death made Amar bin Aas RA the commander. He took the army on the top of mountains. This was liked by Umar RA. At the end of plague Umar RA came to Sham strengthened the borders and appointed the new Governors as follows:-

- Maavya bin Sufyan RA Governor of Damascus.
- Amar bin Aas RA Governor of Egypt.
- Sharjeel bin Governor of Jordan.

Victory of Qisaria - 19H.(640AD).

Muslim commander- Maavia bin Abu Sufyan RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Yazeed bin Abu Sufyan sieged the city and at the time of death due to plague made his brother Maavia RA commander, so he went inside through a underground passage and opened the gate at night. 180,000 Roman army was defeated and 80,000 were killed and city was captured. Entire Sham was captured.

Victory of Egypt - 20H.(641AD).

Muslim commander- Amar bin Aas RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Egypt was politically under Roman Empire. The Ruler Maquqas was the Chief of "Qibtees". An army officer was deputed by Qaisar Rome.

Umar RA allowed Amar bin Aas RA to advance in Egypt.

Amar RA reached Farma. This was an army camp. Romans fought for one month but was defeated. Amar advanced and captured "Bilbees" where daughter of Maquqas "Armanusa" was arrested, but Amar RA returned her to Maquqas. He was pleased with Amar RA.

Victory of Babylon(Qasre Shama)- 20H.(641AD).

Muslim commander- Amar bin Aas RA.

Roman commander- Ayeeraj.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Muslims sieged the fort for several months but could not be captured because the fort was

very strong and muslim army was very little. Amar RA asked help from Umar RA. He sent 12,000 army alongwith 4 sahabi Generals Zubair bin Awam, Ubada bin Samit, Miqdad bin Amar & Muslima bin Mukhalad RA and said each one is equivalent to 1,000 army. Zubair RA climbed the fort and raised the slogan Allahu Akbar so loudly that the Romans were terrified. Meanwhile Zubair RA opened the gate and muslim army entered the fort. The Romans were so upset that they flew away by the fleet at river Nile. Maquqas seeing the defeat of Romans requested to meet Amar RA for piece, which was agreed. The rest of the small cities were also captured with little effort.

Victory of Iskandria(Alexandria)- 21H.(642AD).

Romans fought remaining inside the fort so muslims could not succeed for long time. Later they came out of their fort and attacked bravely but soon they retreated back and closed the gates. By chance Amar, Muslima and two others also

remained inside and wanted to fight till death. Romans offered to have a duel if the muslim wins they will be freed, but if the Roman wins then muslim may surrender. Amar RA wanted to fight but Muslima RA stopped him and fought himself and killed the Roman, and got freedom. Amar RA asked apology on his previous misbehavior. He forgave him. Umar RA wrote to Amar RA; I fear that the muslims are not following the Sunna of Prophet completely and have become weak in their moral. So collect them and motivate them for sincerity, bearing hardship and sword fighting training. Muslims obeyed Umar RA, and in the first attack city was captured. Amar RA sent armies in different directions and captured entire Egypt.

Bridal Feast of Nile

There was a religious tradition that every year the Qibtees use to sacrifice a virgin girl in river Nile. When that day came they asked permission from Amar RA. He said this is not allowed in Islam. It so happened that river Nile dried up and most of the tribes wanted to migrate. Amar RA wrote letter to Umar RA explaining the whole situation. Umar RA said whatever you have done is correct. I am sending a letter you put it in river Nile. The contents of the letter was:- "From slave of Allah and Ameer of muslims to River Nile- Oh Nile if you are running by your own then don't run, but if you are running is in the control of Allah then we pray to Allah to start you running. As soon as the letter was put in river Nile Allah started it run, and this year water was so full that it was never before.

Victory of Barqa & Tripoli - 23H.(644AD).

Barqa is between Egypt & Tripoli and its port is Benghazi. Amar RA advanced and captured

upto Tripoli. He wanted to advance to Tunis but Umar RA stopped him. Amar RA made **Uqba bin Nafe RA** the Governor and returned back to Egypt.

Martyrdom of Umar RA. - 1st. Muharram 24H.(644AD).

While Umar RA was leading the Fajar prayer in Masjid-e-Nabvi, the persian slave Abu lu stabbed him by dagger. When he could not escape he suicided. Umar RA thanked Allah for not being killed by a muslim. At the time of death he asked his son to take permission from Aisha RA to be buried in her house beside his two respectable friends. Abdullah went to Aisha RA and asked permission. While crying she said; I kept this place for myself but I prefer Umar RA on myself. Hearing about the permission he thanked Allah and said to Abdullah to take permission again at the time of burial.

Governors of Umar RA. - 23H.(644AD).

Macca -	Nafe bin Abul Haris
Taif-	Sufyan bin Abdullah Saqfi
Kufa-	Mugheera bin Shoba
Basra-	Abu Musa Ashari
Egypt-	Amar bin Aas
Damascus-	Moavia bin Abi Sufyan
Hims-	Umair bin Saad
Bahrain-	Usman bin Abi Aas

Umar RA Origination/Reforms

Established

- 1- Baitul Maal (Public treasury) and its office
- 2- Courts & appointed judges.
- 3- Hijri calander.
- 4- Ameerul Momineen.
- 5- Army camps, offices and organized systems.
- 6- Salary of volunteers.
- 7- Land measurements.
- 8- Census(population).
- 9- Canals.
- 10-New cities like Kufa, Basra, Jeeza, Fustat, musal.
- 11-Provinces in each country.
- 12-Ushur(1/10 th.)
- 13-Revenue & Revenue collectors.
- 14-Foreign non muslim tades.
- 15-Prisons.
- 16-Whipping.
- 17-Patrol for looking after public security.
- 18-Police department.
- 19-Separate stable for good generation horses.
- 20-Postman / messenger.
- 21-Learning propagation of Islam.
- 22-Rest houses on the way from Maccaa to Madina.
- 23-Nourishment of thrown child.
- 24-Guest houses.
- 25-Arabs cannot be made slaves.
- 26-Poor christians & jews were given daily allowances.
- 27-Madrassa/ Schools and teachers for teaching Quran, Hadees, Fiqa(Islamic laws), literatures, Arabic language.
- 28-Salary of teachers & scholars.
- 29-Compilation of Quran in the time of Abu Bakar RA.
- 30-Judgment/Supposition in Islamic laws.
- 31-Proposal of Azan to Prophet SA.
- 32-Taraveeh prayer in congregation.
- 33-Three talaq as talaq bayn.
- 34-80 whips for drinking wine.
- 35-Endowment for pious use.
- 36-Four takbeer for Janaza prayer.
- 37-Zakat on trading horses.
- 38-Speeches in masjids.
- 39-Salary for Imam & moazin of masjids.
- 40-Penalty on blaming others.

Qualities of Umar RA.

- 1-Prompt and strong speaker.
- 2-Perfect in power of speech & writing.
- 3-He had poetic taste and interest.
- 4-Knowledge of names and races of tribes.
- 5-He knew Hebrew language.
- 6-His opinions/suggestions were supported by Quran.
- 7-Best ability of caliphhood.
- 8-Insight understanding, deep thoughts and wisdom.

- 9-Beside official duties and obligations he was a worshiper of nights.*
- 10-Not even prejudice to non muslims.*
- 11-Religious knowledge problems were discussed during the sittings of scholars.*
- 12-Use to regard the learned and excellent people.*
- 13-Use to respect and take care of relatives of Prophet SA.*
- 14-High morale, humble and simple.*
- 15-His awe dignity and fear was well known.*
- 16-His hot temper was reduced after caliphhood.*
- 17-He use to live very simple life with patches on dresses but still he had awe inspired dignified personality.*

Development

- 18H(638AD)-Foundation of first mosque in **Kufa**.*
- 21H(641AD)-Arabs capture **Ninvah** and invade **Armenia**.*
- 22H(642AD)-Foundation of **Fustat city in Egypt**, and **Great Mosque by Amr bin Aas RA**.*

3-Khalifa Usman Ghani RA.

Title- "Zun Nurayn" given by Prophet SA.

Age= 81 yrs.

Muslim-Amongst first 6 muslim.

Qualities

He was son-in-law of Prophet SA. Prophet SA married his two daughters one after the other.

He was full of modestly.

He took away all the copies of Quran and spread only one Quran throughout the muslim world.

He spread Islam in a large area.

He spent maximum wealth for propagation of Islam, so much so that Prophet SA said " Now there is no fear for Usman whatever he does".

Khilafat:-Moharram 24H to Zil Haj 35H.= 12 yrs.

644 - 656 AD.

On Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, Shaam, Iran, Afghanistan, Bulkh, Turkistan, Armeenia, Azerbaijan, Entire Sasanid Empire, Egypt, Barka, Tripoli & Cyprus.

Extended Masjid Nabvi.

Martyred on 18 Zil Haj 35H.(656AD).

Selection for Khilafat:-

Umar RA at his death formed a 6 member shura Ali, Usman, Abdur Rahman bin Auf, Saad bin Waqas, Zubair & Talha, to select khalifa, and ordered Miqdad bin Aswad to collect them in a house and decide the khalifa within 3 days. Those who do not agree with the shura cut off his head. At the end every one agreed on the selection of

Abdur Rahman bin Auf RA. He after taking the opinion of all the 6 members made bait (oath of elegance) on the hands of Usman RA. Soon after all the sahabi made bait, Ali RA also made bait.

He was made Khalifa by the 6 member Shura appointed by Umar RA.

His race meets with Prophet SA at 5th ancestry on Abde Munaf.

His Grandmother Ume Hakeem was Paternal aunty of Prophet SA.

He was called Zun noorayn because Prophet SA married his two daughter with Usman,

Ruqaya & Ume Kulsoom RA.

He was from Banu Umayya and was considered to be equivalent to Banu Hashim.

He was born after 6 yrs.of Incident of Feel(elephant).

He accepted Islam on invitation of Abu Bakr RA amongst the first three after Abu Bakr.

He was writer of Wahee(Revelation) on Prophet SA.

He was sometimes Deputy of Prophet SA in Madina.

He donated 1,000 camels, 50 horses and 1,000 dinar for Ghazwa Tabuk. On this occasion Prophet SA said; after today none of his action will harm him.

He purchased Bir(well) Rooma, and donated for the muslims, on the saying of Prophet.

He purchased land for extension of Masjide Nabvi on the call of Prophet SA.

Victories

Revolt in Azarbaijan & Armeenia-24H.(645AD).

Waleed bin Uqba RA crushed the rioters and the people of Azarbaijan again started paying tax.

Victory of Garjistan -24H.(645AD).

By Habeeb bin Muslima

Victory of Darband - 24H.(645AD).

By Abdur Rahman bin Rabea.

He captured Blunjar and went 200 miles onward. He was martyred during fight with Khaqan Khizr.

After his death entire Armeenia was taken away by muslims.

Victory of Iskandrya(Alexandria) - 26H.(647AD).

By Abdullah bin Abi Sarah RA & Amar bin Aas RA.

Hearing the news of dismissal of Amar bin Aas RA, the people of Iskandrya rioted with the help of

Romans. Amar bin Aas & Abdullah RA defeated the Romans and captured their ships.

Victory of Tripoli - 25H.(646AD).

By Abdullah bin Abi Sarah RA.

Entire Tripoli and its vicinity was recaptured.

Victory of Armeenia - 26H.(647AD).

By Salman bin Rabea & Habeeb bin Muslima.

They recaptured Armeenia.

Expedition of Anatolia - 26H.(647AD).

By Maavya bin Abu Sufyan RA. Governor of Sham.

From Sham to Amoorya all the forts were captured.

Victory of North Africa- 26H.(647AD).

By Abdullah bin Abi Sarah RA.

Usman RA sent an army from Madina in which Ibne Abbas, Ibne Umar, Ibne Amar bin Aas, Ibne Jafar, Ibne Zubair, Hassan & Hussain RA were present. From Barqa Uqba bin Nafe RA also joined the army. Abdullah RA advanced towards Tunis.

The Roman Jarjeer Governor of North Africa attacked with 120,000 army, both the army started fierce fighting. Meanwhile Jarjeer announced in his army that who so ever will bring the head of Ibne Abi Sarah he will be rewarded 100,000 dinar and will be married with my daughter.

Ibne Abi Sarah with the consultation of Ibne Zubair announced that who so ever will bring the head of Jarjeer he will be rewarded 100,000 dinar, will be married with the daughter of Jarjeer and the kingdom of Jarjeer will also be handed over to him. Abdullah bin Zubair killed Jarjeer and The flag of Islam was flown from Persia to Morocco.

Persians revolt in khurasan- 26H.(647AD).

Muslim commander- Abdullah bin Amir RA.

Result- Muslim victorious.

Detail- Persians killed the Ameer Ubaydullah bin Moammar RA. Ibne Amir RA with his army fought bravely with catapult crushed the rebellion and gave them admonitory punishment.

Victory of Qibris(Cyprus) - 28H.(649AD).

By Maavya RA.

He prepared a fleet of ship and anchored at Cyprus. After fierce fighting it was captured. Cyprus became the Naval army camp for muslims, for protection of Sham & Egypt.

Persians revolt in Tabaristan- 30H.(651AD).

Muslim commander- Saeed bin Aas RA Ameer of Kufa.

Result- Muslim victorious.

Detail- Saeed bin Aas RA alongwith Hassan, Hussain, Ibne Abbas, Ibne Umar, Ibne Amar bin Aas,

Ibne Zubair & Huzaifa bin Yaman RA took a great army and crushed the rebellions and recaptured Tabaristan & Jurjan.

Qaisar's attack on Iskandrya(Alexandria)- 31H.(652AD).

Muslim commander- Maavya & Ibne Abi Sarah RA.

Muslim army- Naval fleet.

Roman Emperor- Qustunteen s/o Hercules.

Roman army- Naval fleet of 500 ships.

Result- Muslim Victorious.

Detail- Muslim fleet stopped the way of Roman fleet in the sea. Muslim first time fought on the sea. Muslims fought bravely and the surface of the sea became red with the blood of Romans, thousands of Romans were killed. Romans escaped to Sicily island where the people of Sicily killed him.

Revolt in Khurasan- 31H.(652AD).

Muslim commander- Abdullah bin Amir RA.

Result- Victory.

Detail- Ibne Amir took an army from Basra crushed the rebellions, captured the two strong forts called Tibseen.

Victory of Neshapur, Toos & Hirat- 31H.(652AD).

Muslim commander- Abdullah bin Amir RA.

Detail- Ibne Amir advanced and captured Neshapur, Toos & Hirat.

Victory of Balkh & Takharistan- 31H.(652AD).

Muslim commander- Ahnaf bin Qays RA.

Detail- Ahnaf advanced to Takharistan where King of Turkistan brought a huge army, but was defeated badly, and captured Balkh & Takharistan.

Persian Emperor Yazdgard attack on Seestan- 31H.(652AD).

Yazdgard with the help of the Chiefs of China & Turkistan attacked on Seestan but Muslim Army defeated him badly. He ran away and took shelter in the house of a villager in Marvrud. The villager killed him and took off his precious dress & jewelries and threw his body in Marghab Canal. The flag of the Sasanian Empire after 329 years came down for ever.

Naval attack on Rhodes & Crete Islands- 33H.(654AD).

Maaviya RA made successful attacks on both the Islands.

Martyrdom of Usman RA-18 ZilHaj 35H.(656AD).

Abdullah bin Saba was a wretched wicked & cunning jew from Yemen. At the time of Usman RA he came to Madina posed himself to be muslim and found out the weaknesses in muslims of that time. Then he formed a party to create political & religious differences between the muslims.

He strengthened his party in Basra, Kufa, Sham & Egypt. There was some opposition against Usman RA in Egypt, therefore he made Egypt the center of his mission.

He managed to take Mohammed bin Abu Bakr with him in his gang to Madina to kill Usman RA.

When Mohammed bin Abu Bakr along with few others jumped in Usman RA house from back and misbehaved with Usman RA, he said nephew if Abu Bakr would have been alive he would'nt have

liked your behavior. Mohammed bin Abu Bakr stepped back with shame. Amar bin Hamaq martyred Usman RA.

Murderer of Usman RA divided the unity of muslim and achieved their goal. The followers of Abdullah bin Saba called Shiya through out the muslim history played the role of dividing the unity of Muslim Ummah.

Governors of Usman RA - 35H.(656AD).

Macca-	<i>Abdullah bin Hadhrami.</i>
Taif -	<i>Qasim bin Rabeea Saqfi.</i>
Sana -	<i>Yala bin Munya.</i>
Jund -	<i>Abdullah bin Rabeea.</i>
Basra -	<i>Abdullah bin Amir.</i>
Sham -	<i>Maavya bin Abi Sufyan.</i>
Hims -	<i>Abdur Rahman bin Khalid bin Waleed.</i>
Qansreen-	<i>Habeeb bin Muslima Fahri.</i>
Jordan -	<i>Abul Awar Salma.</i>
Palastine -	<i>Alqama bin Hakeem Kinani.</i>
Kufa -	<i>Abu Musa Ashari</i>
Qarqisya -	<i>Jareer bin Abdullah.</i>
Azarbaijan-	<i>Ashas bin Qays.</i>
Mah -	<i>Utayba bin Nuhas.</i>
Hamdan -	<i>Naseer.</i>
Rai -	<i>Saeed bin Qays.</i>
Isphahan -	<i>Saib bin Aqra.</i>
Egypt -	<i>Abdullah bin Saad.</i>

Qazi :- Zayd bin Saabit RA.

4-Khalifa Ali R.A.

Title- "Asadullah" "Door of Knowledge" given by Prophet SA.

Age- 63 yrs.

Qualities

He was son-in-law of Prophet SA, husband of Fatima RA, the most beloved daughter of Prophet SA.

He was very brave & wise.

Kh: 35H - 40H. (656-661AD).

Capital:- Kufa.

R.Sani 36H-Battle with Usman bin Haneef (Governor of Basra)

(657AD).

Aisha RA was performing haj when she heard the news of murder of Usman RA. She collected the people and demanded to punish the murderers of Usman RA. Zubair & Talha RA came from Madina. Saeed bin Aas, Waleed bin Uqba, Marwan bin Hakam and people of Banu Umayya came from Madina. 1,500 people agreed to move to Basra for help. The caravan moved to Basra and about 3,000 muslims camped at Marbad outside Basra. Usman bin Haneef Governor of Basra refused for help. After fierce fighting Usman was arrested Basra was captured. Talha & Zubair RA ordered to arrest those who were involved in the murder of Usman RA. Some were arrested and killed the rest fled away.

J.Awal 36H- Battle of Jamal(camel).

(656AD).

Hearing the news of Basra Ali RA advanced towards Basra. The great and noble sahaba fearing the bloodshed of muslims tried to stop him, but he insisted for compromise.

Following great & noble sahaba did not participate:-

Saad bin Waqas

Abdullah bin Umar

Mohammed bin Muslima

Usama Bin Zayd

The group of Abdullah bin Saba hypocrites also accompanied Ali RA.

9,000 muslims from Kufa also joined Ali RA.

Ali RA sent Oqba bin Amar RA to Basra to compromise so as to avoid bloodshed. Ali RA camped outside Basra and Talha & Zubair RA also camped in front. Talks from both side continued till they reached on agreement.

When the Sabaee(Group of Abdullah bin Saba hypocrite) saw the failure of their plan, at night they attacked on the army of Aisha RA. Like this misunderstanding was created by the Sabaee and both the army got engaged in fighting. The plan of the enemy became successful.

Talha & Zubair RA were martyred & about 10,000 muslims were killed from both side.

Ali RA returned Aisha RA safely to Madina alongwith his brother Mohammed bin Abu Bakr RA.

Safar 37H- Battle of Saffayn.

657AD.

Ali RA came back to Kufa and made Kufa his capital. He sent delegates to Muavia RA for compromise but Shees bin Rebaee from Sabaee made the talks unsuccessful.

Both the army collected at Saffayn.

Ali RA army was 90,000.

Muavia RA army was 80,000.

Fierce fighting continued for several days till Ali RA was about to win. Muavia RA & Amar bin Aas RA raised the Quran and announced to form a shura from both sides and give decision according to Quran. Sabaee with Ali RA also wanted not to end the war, so they also supported the opinion. Six months time was given Abu Moosa Ashary RA was from Ali RA side and Amar bin Aas RA was from Muavia RA side.

90,000 muslims were killed from both sides.

During this time 3 groups were formed in the army of Ali RA. One group called Kharijee separated from Ali RA and started problems in the country.

38H- Battle with Khariji.

658AD.

Ali RA defeated the **Kharij** they flew away and collected at Naharwan.

38H- Battle of Naharwan.

658AD.

Ali RA killed Khariji's at Naharwan.

38H- Battle of Egypt

658AD.

Amar bin Aas RA recaptured Egypt.

Muavia RA announced his Khilafat in Sham.

39H- Basra & Kufa

660AD.

Muavia RA started sending armies in Kufa & Basra which shook the Khilafat of Ali RA.

Ramzan 40H- Martyrdom of Ali RA.

661AD.

Kharijees were against Ali RA as well as Muavia & Amar bin Aas RA.

After the killing of Kharijees in Nahrwan 3 of the Kharijees collected in Makka wept on their people killed in Nahrwan decided to take revenge.

Decision was taken that on 17 Ramzan 40H.

Abdur Rahman bin Muljim Humairi will murder Ali RA.

Birk bin Abdullah Tamimi will murder Muavia RA.

Amar bin Bakar Tamimi will murder Amar bin Aas RA.

All the 3 hid in the masjid where they use to pray Fajr.

Abdur Rehman bin Muljem martyred Ali RA.

He was arrested at the spot and assassinated.

Kh-Imam Hassan RA- 47 yrs.

40H - 41H = 6 months(661AD).

Birth:- 15 Rmzn. 3H

Capital:- Kufa.

Performed 25 haj on foot.

41H- People of Kufa selected Imam Hassan RA as Khalifa.

Muavia RA advanced with 60,000 army towards Kufa.

Imam Hassan RA advanced with 40,000 people towards Madain to stop Muavia RA.

Muavia RA sent Abdullah bin Amir RA to Imam Hassan RA for peace talk.

Imam Hassan RA said I am ready to hand over the Khilafat on certain conditions.

Muavia RA signed a blank paper and send it to Hassan RA saying whatever conditions you like write on it.

41H (661AD)- Handed over Khilafat to Ameer Maavia RA and went to Madina.

50H (669AD)- Martyred by poisoning and buried in Janatul Bagee Madina.